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It being impracticable to express in these columns the divergent views of the thousands of members of the American Peace Society, full responsibility for the utterances of this magazine is assumed by the Editor.

THIS SOCIETY

IT is a pleasure to notify the friends of the American Peace Society that their contributions arrived in sufficient quantities to assure the \$15,000, according to the terms of the offer of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Indeed, the amount was oversubscribed by some \$850.00.

THE Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has offered to give to the American Peace Society, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1922, a sum equal to its revenue from other sources to and including \$15,000. This is the third year that the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has made this generous offer.

THE Ninety-fourth Annual Report of the Directors of the American Peace Society is now available. Besides the list of officers, the report of the President, the report of the Secretary, and the report of the Treasurer, it contains the revised Constitution and By-laws of the Society; also the addresses delivered at the annual dinner, in Washington, May 26, 1922. This report can be had upon application.

A CAUSE OF THE WORLD UNREST

EVERY ONE recognizes the existence of a world-wide unrest. The murder of Walther Rathenau, the German Foreign Minister, June 24, is but one evidence of a prevailing lawlessness. There have been in the neighborhood of 400 political murders in Germany since the Peace Conference in Paris. War exists in Ireland, the Levant, Egypt, India, China. One asks, Why has the Gandhi movement in India reached such proportions? Why has England felt obliged to release her control in Egypt? Why this shedding of blood in China? Why the murder of the leading statesman and the change of government in Japan? Why these cries out of Korea, Australia, Haiti, Mexico, the Philippines? Why these revolts in the East against the dominion of the white man? One may properly add, Why the devastating struggle between "classes" around the world?

We are of the opinion that the answer to these questions is simpler than is commonly supposed. It seems to us that Mr. Frazier Hunt, in the second chapter of his "The Rising Temper of the East," tells the story. Mr. Hunt says:

"The story of the revolt against white domination by India's three hundred million is the story of the unrest of but one-third of the billion black, brown, and yellow men of the awakening East. This that follows is the story of another discontented third—of the great Mohammedan millions scattered from the provinces of India, through the historical passes of the Himalayas, across Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia, over the Nile and into Egypt, and across the great stretches of northern Africa.

"They, too, are tired of domination. They, too, are tired of their subservience to Europe. They, like the millions of ignorant, half-hungry Hindus of India, want to run their own affairs their own way, and they do not care if it is less efficient or less modern or less 'civilized' than the way of their European masters and tutors. They are willing to admit the superiority of much of western civilization, but they want to be choosers themselves."

The thing that men are demanding is the thing France helped Greece to achieve at Navarino October 20, 1827. It is the thing Cavour aimed to achieve for Italy. It is the thing for which American revolutionaries fought from 1776 to 1783. Men have tried to phrase this thing. They have called it variously the "Declaration of the

Rights of Man," the "Declaration of Independence," this or that pronunciamento. It was the "pithy formula" of Napoleon III, phrased for Bismarck by the Prussian minister then in Paris: "The right, possessed by all peoples, freely to choose their own nationality." Mr. Hazen, writing in the April number of the *North American Review*, speaks of the fundamental task of France during the nineteenth century as "the gradual and sure development of the notion of democracy." The Egyptians call it *istiklad*, the Russians *svoboda*, the Koreans *mansai*, the men of India *swaraj*. Men and women, fathers and mothers of children, are demanding class equality, color equality, political equality.

The underdogs are sometimes willing to remain underdogs; but they are not as willing as formerly that their children shall grow up to be underdogs. There is a demand for universal education, a no-uncertain demand from all quarters of the world, including the darkest portions. The attempts to disseminate civilization by means of force are failing. They are doomed increasingly to fail. Ideas cannot be driven from men's heads by bayonets nor projected into them by bullets. Ideas spring from conscious needs. Just now the idea prevails everywhere that there must be better homes, and better food, and better education for the better children longed for by the "ordinary people" making up the millions of the world.

The pounding tides of turmoil splashing against the shores of the world will recede only as these hopes are gratified. It is good for all of us that the submerged peoples are struggling for this freedom. Out of their dreams and contests and sacrifices the paternalisms, foreign dominations, the impositions of force will pass increasingly away, for men today everywhere demand self-government.

As they have discovered in India, even "good government is no substitute for self-government." The arrogant and the domineering will to power met its Waterloo on the frontiers of France. Exploitations are meeting their just deserts in factory and State, East and West. Doctors, missionaries, teachers, engineers, financiers, statesmen, trained leaders, are our hope in the contest against the spirit of greed, conquest, and loot.

Speaking of the Old East, Mr. Hunt, whom we are pleased to quote again, says:

"These ancient millions will not stop with the victory of nationalism; they will go on and on, dreaming and demanding and finally gaining more victories for themselves—for the peons and the *taos* and the *ryots* and the *fellaheen* and the peasants and the coolies of the world. They will gain more rice and better homes and all the precious things of real freedom.

"And those will be glorious days."

IT OUGHT NOT TO BE NECESSARY

IT OUGHT not to be necessary for Germany to demand the withdrawal of the colored French troops from the occupied zone along the Rhine. They should be withdrawn. They should never have been sent there. Being there, they should be withdrawn voluntarily by the French authorities. That they are there at all is due to one of the blunders which have rendered no service to French prestige. We have been told from time to time that these colored troops have been withdrawn. This evidently is not the case.

There can be no doubt about the unwisdom of having these troops, representing French might, in German territory. Troops do not always behave themselves according to canonical standards—a fact evidently as true of colored soldiers as of white. A correspondent writes:

"So long as the French military and civil authorities maintain this 'black disgrace' in the occupied German sections, no peaceable spirit can take root among the German people. At present, it is true, the Gauls have the power and can impose any kind of indignity upon the Germans; this condition, however, will end some time; and then look out for a reckoning. It would appear to me that, for their own final salvation, they should change their tactics, should realize that these things cannot go on forever."

The writer, a German sympathizer, of course, adds: "Why don't you advise your Gallic friends to be more careful, and not willfully invite a punishment which is sure to come?" While this correspondent is a distinct "pro-German," he is, nevertheless, an American citizen and a well-known business man. If that be the view to which he has arrived, it requires no stretch of the imagination to picture the mental reactions of German citizens.

There is no doubt that these colored soldiers are in the Rhineland. Major-General Henry T. Allen, commander-in-chief of the American army of occupation, told representatives of the Associated Press, under date of June 16, that the presence of troops of "lower civilization" under the conditions of military occupation is undesirable, not only in the Rhineland, but anywhere. General Allen said that most of the black units have already departed. All of the Senegalese have gone and only a part of the Madagascar troops remain. However, the General says there are about 15,000 colored troops still on the Rhine.

The Germans resent the presence of these troops as "an awful crime against the white race." They point out that in certain sections of civilized countries "when a colored man outrages a white woman, he is lynched without more ado." The Germans complain that they have no redress. They point out that up to the begin-